

Two Coastal Marine Disasters and the Fingerprint of Malthus

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It's now been over four years since the *Deepwater Horizon* oil drilling platform suffered a “blow out” while operating in the Gulf of Mexico, causing it to catch fire and sink. Tragically, eleven persons working on the platform at the time of the explosion lost their lives and about twenty others were injured. In addition, countless numbers of residents living along the Gulf coast were indirectly affected as a result of the disaster's impact on the marine ecosystem. Although it's generally accepted as fact that the Gulf disaster was an *accident* resulting from negligence on the part of BP and its contractors, contemporaneous as well as historical evidence strongly suggests otherwise.

An Earlier Precedent

It may come as a surprise for some to learn that the Gulf disaster wasn't the first environmental disaster of such serious consequence to occur in U.S. coastal waters. [1] Roughly ten years earlier, another serious environmental disaster had mostly run its course involving the Atlantic coast that, although lacking the toxic character of the more recent event, shared much the same practical, long-term consequences of it. Unlike the Gulf disaster however, this earlier event occurred with little notice on the part of the media or the public. One reason for

this is because, unlike most disasters we're accustomed to hearing about, this one unfolded, not in a matter of hours or even days, but rather, over the course of *decades*. In fact, the seeds of this disaster were already being sown prior to the 20th century!

Perhaps another reason why this disaster likely slipped under everyone's radar is because most people have never heard of its most immediate victims—the *menhaden*. Menhaden are small, forage fish found along the Atlantic (*Brevoortia Tyrannus*) and Gulf coasts (*Brevoortia Patronus*), that aren't directly consumed as food by anyone but rather, they're crushed into fish meal and oil which is then used in the manufacture of such things as livestock feeds, cosmetics, margarine and health supplements.[2] This processing of menhaden into commercial products is carried out by the *menhaden reduction industry* which comprises virtually the entire menhaden fishery, (as only relatively small numbers of menhaden are alternatively caught for use as bait). To give some idea as to its scale, the menhaden fishery has traditionally been the largest fishery in the United States by tonnage, *exceeding all other fisheries in the U.S. Combined*. [3]

Menhaden occupy a unique position

practically at the base of the coastal food chain and they serve as forage for larger fish species as well as marine mammals and birds. Like most forage fish, menhaden are filter feeders—they swim with their mouths agape in order to filter food from the water. Unlike most filter feeders however, menhaden primarily consume *plant* matter, (phytoplankton) and not *animal* matter (zooplankton). Another thing that distinguishes menhaden from other filter feeders is that they not only consume plankton as *juveniles*, but also as *adults*. [4]

All of this makes menhaden unique in their ability to provide absolutely *massive* amounts of forage—which would otherwise not exist—to higher links in the coastal food chain. Given that phytoplankton is virtually unlimited and given also that there is little competition for this food resource, menhaden populations have the potential of being much larger than they are at present. In fact, once upon a time, menhaden schools were commonly sighted that were so large that historical accounts of them today stagger the imagination.

One such account involves the historical figure, Captain John Smith who, during his exploration of the Chesapeake in 1608, encountered,

an abundance of fish, lying so thicke with their heads above the water, as for want of nets ... we attempted to catch them with a frying pan... [5]

Likewise, from John Frye's *The Men All Singing*, we're told of a Captain Nathanael Smith who, during an 1819 voyage to Portland, Maine reported having seen a school "that was two miles wide and forty miles long." [6]

And reasonably large schools of menhaden were still being sighted as recently as the late 1940s. Spotter pilot Hall Watters reported that, while working in 1947 for Brunswick Navigation Company of Southport, North Carolina, he spotted a school of menhaden so large that "from an altitude of ten thousand feet, it looked like an island." [7]

Unfortunately, such massive schools of menhaden are no longer seen. Despite menhaden's obvious importance to the coastal marine ecosystem and despite the concerns of recreational fishermen and various other groups, the menhaden reduction industry—with the support of the federal government—has continued to over-exploit the Atlantic menhaden fishery. As a consequence,

By the end of the twentieth century, the population and range of Atlantic menhaden had virtually collapsed. The estimated number of sexually mature adult fish had crashed to less than 13 percent of what it had been four decades earlier. Although northern New England had once been the scene of the largest menhaden fishery, adult fish had not been sighted north of Cape Cod since 1993. [8]

Our Food's Food

As one might expect, a result of this overall reduction in menhaden populations is that dependent "predator" species have declined as well. Such species include striped bass, bluefish and weakfish—all of which are prized by recreational fishermen. One indication that menhaden's dependent species are in decline can be seen in the health of those fish that are caught. For example, by analyzing the carbon isotope signature of fish scales taken from striped bass, environmental scientist Bryan Taplin of the Atlantic Ecology Division of the EPA had noted,

a steady shift away from the oily menhaden, loaded with vital high-energy lipids, to crabs and other invertebrates that provide considerably lower nutritional value. This shift has correlated closely with a loss of muscle and a decrease in the weight-to-length ratios of striped bass.[9]

The Industry

In 1880, somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred menhaden factories were in operation along the eastern seaboard processing half a billion Atlantic menhaden into lubricating oil and other products.[10] Given that such factories at this period of time were operated as relatively small enterprises by private individuals, this hundred or so factories likely represents a comparable number of companies engaged in catching and processing menhaden into its products. Based on this logic, in the early 1920s the number of companies operating along the Atlantic coast had fallen to roughly half the 1880 number, of which approximately 20 were operating in Virginia alone.[11][12]

Whereas the Atlantic menhaden reduction industry was once comprised of roughly a hundred companies, by 1998 only two remained in operation—one small independent and a large corporate entity called *Omega Protein*.^[13] According to Omega Protein's website, the company's history,

... began in 1878, when John A. Haynie and his younger brother, Thomas, established a primitive fish processing operation on family property in Reedville, Virginia, today the site of Omega Protein's largest plant and refinery. ... In a 1903 merger, John A. Haynie Company became Haynie, Snow & Company, and then in 1913, Reedville Oil and Guano Company. ... In 1968, Reedville Oil and

Guano Company was renamed Haynie Products, Inc. ... in 1970, we merged with Zapata Oil to form Zapata Haynie Corporation. In 1994, Zapata was renamed Zapata Protein; with the change to Omega Protein following eight years later.^[14]

From the above, the reader may recognize Zapata Oil as the company that was founded in 1952 by George H. W. Bush, the 41st President of the United States. It was as a subsidiary of this company that Bush founded Zapata Offshore, which later became an independent company in 1959. In 1966, Bush departed as head of the company to run for Congress. A year later, with its acquisitions of Ocean Protein and Terrebone Menhaden, Zapata Offshore entered the menhaden fishing business in the Gulf of Mexico.^[15] The company then extended its reach to the Atlantic coast menhaden fishery by its acquisition of Haynie Products Inc. in 1970.

The Damage Done

It wasn't until after Zapata had entered the menhaden fishery that fishing effort had reached such a level that no fish was considered too small to be netted. The industry's first spotter pilot, Hall Watters would later remark that unlike his previous employer, Zapata "wanted to catch everything but the wiggle."^[16] Not surprising, with this increase in fishing effort came a decrease in menhaden populations. An industry that had once economically supported hundreds of fishing boats and thousands of men, would eventually support but a fraction of either.

As the reader will recall, by the year 2000, "the population and range of Atlantic menhaden had virtually collapsed" and "the estimated number of sexually mature adult

fish had crashed to less than 13 percent of what it had been four decades earlier.” There can be little doubt that Zapata is mostly to blame for having brought about this near-collapse of the menhaden fishery. As recent as November of 2006, *Zapata still owned a controlling interest in Omega Protein.*[17]

The Zapata Puzzle

Ever since Zapata entered into the menhaden fishing business, analysts have struggled with trying to understand the logic behind the move. Why would a company like Zapata—with its roots in the petroleum industry—suddenly venture into, well ... *fishing*?

A major clue as to what motivated Zapata in this regards is provided by way of a revealing association that Bush shared in common with other Zapata executives. When Bush left as head of Zapata Offshore in 1966 to run for Congress, he sold his stake in Zapata to Robert Gow—a close friend and confidant of the Bush family who could be trusted to represent his own interests.[18] What exactly were Bush’s interests in this case is strongly hinted at by both his and Gow’s membership in an intriguing organization known as *the Order of Skull and Bones* (hereafter shortened to “Skull & Bones”).[19],[20]

Enter The Order

Skull & Bones—known also as the *Brotherhood of Death*—is an exclusive, senior year secret society at Yale University that was founded in 1832 by William Huntington Russell and Alphonso Taft and later incorporated in 1856 under the legal name, the *Russell Trust Association*. [21] As it is a senior year society, its 15 new members each year are chosen or “tapped” from Yale’s class of juniors. Each spends his senior year at Yale with Skull & Bones where he is steeped

in “Bones tradition.”

Considering its relatively limited membership, Skull & Bones wields a significant amount of power. Many of its members have attained rather important positions in government, industry, high finance, etc. and in fact, three U.S. Presidents have been members of the society: William H. Taft, the son of co-founder Alphonso Taft; George H. W. Bush; and Bush’s son, George W. Bush.

Naturally, with such power comes great secrecy. Members of Skull & Bones are sworn to secrecy and are instructed to exit from any conversation which even makes reference to Skull & Bones. Members participate in various ceremonial rituals that little was publicly known about until recent years. These rituals, along with the society’s everyday proceedings, involve symbolism as well as encrypted or coded writings. It is said that some of the society’s most secretive rituals aren’t recorded at all, but are simply passed down through tradition.

As one might expect, all of this secrecy has fueled much suspicion amongst the more open-minded public. Unfortunately, the U.S. mainstream media has remained steadfast in its inability to sense odorous qualities emanating from high places. Maintaining its usual degree of “journalistic excellence,” the press has spared little ink in covering Skull & Bones and has typically downplayed the group’s importance by characterizing it as little more than an over-glorified fraternity whenever it wasn’t ignoring its existence altogether.

Despite all its efforts to remain in the shadows, in the early 1980s, Skull & Bones’ official membership roster was leaked by an insider to the late author, Antony Sutton who

then published his important exposé, *America's Secret Establishment: An Introduction to the Order of Skull & Bones*. Sutton's work shed considerable light on Skull & Bones and its activities. Other books have since followed and as a result, today we now know much more about the inner workings of Yale's most infamous secret society.[22]

Enter Malthus

As noted prior, the mainstream media has been somewhat loath to report details regarding Skull & Bones. Indeed, Skull & Bones has always been enshrouded in secrecy. But, why this wall of secrecy surrounding Skull & Bones if it is just an "over-glorified fraternity" as some would have us believe? Perhaps it has something to do with the disturbing fact that Skull & Bones is in actuality, a *death cult*![23] Its members are like disciples of Thomas Robert Malthus himself; except that, instead of just carrying forth and preaching his defeatist future outlook for all humanity drivell—they're implementing it![24]

Clues revealing the true nature of Skull & Bones can be found in pretty much everything related to the organization. For example, inside of the secretive Skull & Bones "tomb" located on High Street in New Haven Connecticut, one will find all manner of items and/or symbolism that relate to death, including skeletons and coffins. Of the "tomb" itself, it is said that "the walls celebrate death as if it were a victory, or at least some measure of glory, with artistic adornments such as a variety of framed pictures of skulls as well as *The Signing of the Death Sentence of Lady Jane Grey* and *The Earl of Strafford Going to Execution*." [25] One such picture contains the skulls of four individuals and its engraving translates to:

"Who was the fool, who was the wise man, beggar or king? Whether poor or rich, all's the same in death." [26]

Additional insight into the true nature of Skull & Bones can be seen in its close relationship to the CIA. It's well known that the CIA preferentially hires from the ranks of Skull & Bones and, as a result, where you find CIA involvement, you'll often find persons with close, if not direct, ties to Skull & Bones. Take Bush's Zapata Offshore as an example. Bush served as director of the CIA in 1976 and is widely believed to have been involved with the CIA even earlier.[27] Robert Gow, whom Bush sold his Zapata shares to, was also a CIA asset.[28] Yet another early Zapata executive with close ties to the CIA was "CIA staffer" Thomas J. Devine who had helped Bush set up Zapata Oil and would later serve as a board member of Zapata Offshore.[29] Given such ties to the CIA, it should come as little surprise to learn that Zapata itself is regarded by many to be a CIA asset or front.[30][31]

It's no big secret that the CIA has, on numerous occasions, been linked to activities worldwide which have resulted in *mass casualties*; however, as much has already been written regarding the CIA's death riddled history, I won't address this evidence here and I leave it up to the reader to learn more.[32]

Yet another reason why we can feel confident in knowing that Skull & Bones is in fact a cult motivated by a Malthusian agenda will become apparent in a moment.

That Other Company

Although the more recent disaster in the Gulf of Mexico is often referred to as the "BP disaster", as many are aware, this disaster

didn't just involve British Petroleum. British Petroleum was the company that owned the well plus the rights to any oil and gas produced from it. Another company, Transocean owned the drilling platform, *Deepwater Horizon* which had been destroyed. Yet a third company, Halliburton, was contracted by British Petroleum to perform oil drilling services during operations carried out on the *Deepwater Horizon* platform.[33] Although the platform's blow-out preventer (BOP) had failed to prevent the blow-out from occurring, it's widely believed that cementing failures are what initiated the blow-out in the first place and it was Halliburton that performed the cementing operations on the well, including cementing work that was done just 20 hours before the explosion occurred.[34]

Prior to the disaster in the Gulf, Halliburton was perhaps best known as the company for which Dick Cheney had served as chairman and CEO from 1995 until 2000 when he began serving as Vice President in George W. Bush's first administration. As the reader may be aware, "Dubya"—like his father—is a member of the same death cult, Skull & Bones that was mentioned previously in connection with Zapata. In addition, the younger Bush had worked for the same cultist, Robert Gow, who the reader will recall, Bush Sr. had sold his Zapata shares to. [35]

Though Cheney himself isn't a member of Skull & Bones, nor even a graduate of Yale, he attended the university, and presumably might have become a member of Yale's death-worshipping "secret society"—had he graduated. Despite his not officially being a bonesman however, Cheney is clearly like an "honorary member" of the club, for it was none other than he who cultist George H. W.

Bush would later tap as Secretary of Defense after the nomination of John Tower had been rejected by the Senate in March of 1989.

Granted, Cheney wasn't at the helm of Halliburton when the disaster in the Gulf erupted in 2010; however, he isn't the only link between Halliburton and the cult of Skull & Bones either. As was noted earlier, the CIA *preferentially* hires from the ranks of Skull & Bones and therefore, we can reasonably assume that a close relationship with the CIA constitutes one as well with the death cult itself. So how closely tied is Halliburton to the CIA? Let's just say that the two couldn't possibly be any closer. Halliburton is so closely connected to the CIA that sometime around 2002 it was leaked by longtime CIA insider, Sue Arrigo that the company not only had about 40 employees working *on-site* at CIA headquarters in Langley, but they also had a suite of offices located in the Pentagon as well![36][37] Perhaps this helps to explain why Cheney—the former head of the department of defense—was chosen to head Halliburton! [38]

Further indicating Halliburton's close ties to the cult of Skull & Bones, in 1998, with Cheney still at the helm, the company absorbed Dresser Industries, the oil field equipment and services company that, in 1928 was acquired from Solomon Dresser's family by W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc.[39] As it turns out, William Averell Harriman and his brother, Edward Roland Harriman were both members of Skull & Bones as was Dresser's newly installed president and CEO, Henry Neil Mallon. It was at a subsidiary of Dresser Industries that young cultist, George H. W. Bush would land his first job after leaving Yale in 1948 and his son, Neil (Mallon) Bush was subsequently named in honor of the Dresser executive.[40]

So, once again we find the same close-knit group of death cultists very near the epicenter of another major coastal marine environmental disaster!

Playing Catch-up

Due to Atlantic menhaden's vital role in the coastal marine ecosystem, the virtual collapse of the Atlantic menhaden fishery, which occurred roughly by the year 2000, clearly serves as an earlier precedent for the more recent Gulf disaster. Unfortunately, the *menhaden* part of our story doesn't end with the willful destruction of the Atlantic coast ecosystem by a cult of death-worshipping psychopaths. As indicated earlier, the menhaden reduction industry also operates in the Gulf of Mexico, exploiting a cousin of the Atlantic menhaden.

In recent decades, most menhaden have actually been taken from Gulf waters on account of the fact that their numbers along the Atlantic coast have been too low for them to be fished economically.[41] Whereas, on the Atlantic coast, menhaden once ranged from Nova Scotia to Florida, today they are restricted mostly to the waters of the Chesapeake Bay where they go to spawn. In contrast, prior to the Gulf disaster, the Gulf menhaden's range had been largely unaffected, with schools still being netted from Texas to Florida.[42]

This disparity in menhaden populations that existed between the Atlantic and Gulf menhaden fisheries is at least partly explained by the fact that menhaden fishing operations in the Gulf are more reliant on *refrigeration* which wasn't widely available until the 1960s. This effectively gave menhaden fishing in the Atlantic a head start of many decades and it may be due to this resulting imbalance between the two

fisheries that the recent Gulf disaster "accident" was made necessary as per the Malthusian hypothesis being proposed here.

Increased fishing effort could have been applied in the Gulf just as it had been applied along the Atlantic coast and the result surely would have been similar. The problem however, is that this approach may have been considered outdated and too slow to suit the needs of those whom it benefits. A well-located, coastal environmental "accident" on the other hand, has the potential to bring about almost immediate results.[43]

Down the Rabbit Hole

"He who controls the past controls the future. He who controls the present controls the past." [44] Although this quote of Orwell originates from a work of fiction, it might come as a surprise to learn just how well it applies in reality. The sad truth is, there are two versions of American history: one that is taught in both our public schools and universities, and another which we commonly refer to as *reality*—and never the twain shall meet.

It's not so much that the history we were taught in school is a bag of lies. The falsehoods of academic history fall more into the "lies by omission" category. Simply put, the "controllers of the past" leave out the important stuff that, in their way of thinking, you and I, as students of history, "needn't bother our little heads with."

Of course, what they'd rather you and I weren't bothered with has everything to do with what they are planning for our future. Again, "he who controls the past controls the future." To illustrate, suppose that you, the reader, are a member of a powerful death

cult. Now suppose that this death cult to which you belong is conspiring against the general populace of the U.S., and indeed, that of the entire world, in order to carry out Malthusian crimes against humanity. Given that there are way more of “us” than there are of “you,” you’d probably find it desirable to hide your tracks, now wouldn’t you?

The most obvious thing that such a group of conspirators could do to hide their tracks would of course be for them to act as the “gatekeepers of history.” That way, they could conveniently omit those events from the history textbooks that might otherwise provide important clues for the future victims of their Malthusian crimes. Ironically, *history records for us that this is in fact what has happened!*

The American Historical Association serves as the “principal organization for scholars in all branches of history.”[45] What few Americans realize is that this organization—which also acts as the parent organization to so many historical societies in the U.S., as well as the overseer of academic historians and the teaching of history in our schools—was founded in 1884 by none other than death cultists Andrew Dickson White and Moses Coit Tyler, with White himself having served as the association’s *first* president.[46] In 1889, when the AHA was incorporated, again, Andrew Dickson White was among its incorporators.

The Eugenics Movement

There are no doubt many unsavory episodes in American history that Andrew Dickson White and his coffin-crazed band of death cultists may have wanted to keep a secret from future students of history and there can be little doubt that the eugenics movement in America—which blossomed during the first

three decades of the 20th century—was among them.

According to Random House Webster’s College Dictionary, *eugenics* is defined as, “a science concerned with improving a species, esp. the human species, by such means as influencing or encouraging reproduction by persons presumed to have desirable genetic traits.”[47] As most any student of history is aware, Adolf Hitler enacted various eugenic laws in Nazi Germany that resulted in many deaths. What few may realize however is that it wasn’t during the run up to World War II that eugenics, as we know it, made its debut onto the world stage. Long before Hitler ascended to power, western nations were already actively engaged in “movements” to popularize eugenic ideas and the U.S. was no exception. As early as 1903, preparations were underway in the U.S. for it to carry the eugenics torch. By the time World War I broke out in Europe, the national movement’s operational epicenter was already firmly established at Cold Spring Harbor on Long Island, New York.

American history textbooks—if they mention the eugenics movement at all—give little indication of just how significant it was, but by all accounts it was both enormous in scale and very well funded. By 1928 more than three-fourths of all the colleges and universities in America were teaching eugenics and, according to renowned historian of eugenics, Garland E. Allen, “the American Genetics Association boasted that there were 376 college courses devoted exclusively to eugenics. High-school biology textbooks followed suit by the mid-1930s, with most containing material favorable to the idea of eugenical control of reproduction.”[48][49] In addition to textbooks, newspapers and magazines regularly published articles promoting

eugenics.

The onslaught came from all directions. Those Americans who weren't already introduced to eugenics through the schools or the media undoubtedly became aware of it from other sources. Even state and county fairs helped to relay the message by hosting "fitter family contests."^[50] Clearly, the eugenics movement was no "here today, gone tomorrow" fad. Yet another indicator of the movement's significance is that by 1931, at least 27 states had passed eugenic sterilization laws.^[51]

A movement carried out on such a scale as the above implies could only have come about as a result of a significant amount of organization and strong financial backing. Not coincidentally, from 1912 to 1932 there were no less than six national and international congresses, (conferences) convened to address eugenics issues, the last one, quite interestingly, *taking place just one year prior to Adolf Hitler's rise to power*. The international congresses took place both in London (1912) and in New York City (1921 and 1932). The national events all took place in Battle Creek Michigan (1914, 1915 and 1928) and were hosted by the cereal magnate, John Harvey Kellogg, whose avid support for eugenics was never revealed in the 1994 movie, *The Road to Wellville* starring Anthony Hopkins.^[52]

A Movement In Disguise

As indicated, the eugenics movement which took place in the U.S. has received precious little attention in American history textbooks.^[53] Today, if treatment is given to the subject at all, credit can only be given to the Internet itself as prior to its existence, insofar as history taught in public schools and universities was concerned, the eugenics

movement simply didn't happen.

Such historical modesty can be attributed to the fact that this particular area of history is but a house of cards, ready to fall with the first light breeze of determined scrutiny that might come along. A pillar upon which this house rests is the very definition of the word, *eugenics*. Contrary to Webster's definition and others like it—all of which originated from Galton's penned version of 1904—eugenics was *not* a science to improve human heredity. In fact, it wasn't even a science. Eugenics was merely a *pseudoscience* created in order to help legitimize the eugenics movement which was itself nothing more than a *vehicle* to popularize a hidden *Malthusian* agenda!

The error of history—if we can call it such, considering the Malthusian origin of the AHA itself—was to accept, at face value, *eugenicist* Galton's own definition of the word *eugenics* without ever once questioning the true motives of those men and women who cloaked themselves in eugenics garb. The result of this "error" has been to allow the Malthusian elite to work virtually uninhibited in carrying out their long-term, depopulation goals.

As an illustration of this particular deception used, suppose that someone coined a word, "shoegle" and then defined it as "the act of helping others to appreciate President Lincoln." Now suppose this person carried out an act of "shoegling" by selling pennies through the mail as "copper engravings of the great emancipator" for \$17.50 each to unsuspecting victims, (as per the movie, *Trial and Error*). Is this person not a swindler, committing mail fraud?

As anyone can see, a person's coining and defining of a word in no way guarantees that

the person's subsequent *actions* are motivated accordingly and just calling oneself a "shoegler" certainly doesn't make you a humanitarian! Likewise, Galton's coining and defining of the word, *eugenics* in no way establishes the true motivation behind the actions carried out by eugenicists—it merely *suggests* a motivation and unfortunately, history has embraced this faux motivation as though it were actually true. It wasn't.

Nor is it true that the eugenics movement was motivated by racism. The Malthusian elite love to deceive us, and one strategy that they use to hide the true nature of their crimes is to toss out two motivations which the targets of their deception (you and I) might believe explains an event, *but neither of which is actually correct*. The primary one—in this case, "the improving a species" motivation—is designed for consumption by the general public. The secondary motivation—in this case, "racism"—is designed for consumption by the more inquisitive minority who aren't so easily fooled by the more transparent primary motivation. The hope is that this second explanation, or "pitfall" will satisfy the elevated curiosity of those whom it *traps*.

How this two-tier strategy works is really quite ingenious. By setting up a *ubiquitous* motivation such as greed or racism as the "pitfall" for a crime, the elite know good and well that any exposure of the crime won't propagate well enough to bring about a real change in the status quo. Anyone attempting to expose such a crime will mostly be met with apathy on the part of those receiving the news. "Oh, so some rich guys stole a lot of money, huh? Yeah, I like money. Did you here the one about the..."

This trick generally works quite well in

deceiving members of the public—that is, until they've seen the trick in action elsewhere. In the case of this author, that's exactly what happened. I became aware of this favored tool in the Malthusian toolbox while researching the prohibition of hemp. Once again, there was a primary motivation tossed out for general consumption, that hemp was outlawed in an effort *to reduce drug use*, and then there was the secondary motivation or "pitfall," that hemp was outlawed as a matter of *greed*. Just like with the deception involving the eugenics movement, this secondary motivation was meant to entangle the more inquisitive minded and keep them from learning and exposing the real truth, and the real truth in both instances is one and the same: that the elite are actively engaged in reducing human populations worldwide.[54][55]

Isn't this exactly the kind of deception that we'd expect the conspirators involved to attempt here? Obviously they don't want us to know that they're actively working to reduce our numbers and therefore, they've employed this deception to keep the truth from being widely known. Certainly, anyone bold enough to attempt to carry out such a crime against humanity is no doubt fully aware of the consequences if such secret were to become common knowledge. Those who value theirs and other people's lives have a strong tendency to frown on this sort of thing...

The very existence of this trickery is our first clue that there's more to the eugenics movement than what little we've been told. A second clue that the eugenics movement was actually a vehicle to popularize a hidden Malthusian agenda comes in our observing that the goal sought by "eugenicists" to reduce populations of particular, "defective" segments of society happens to be a *subset* of

the Malthusian's goal of reducing human populations overall. And, as we might expect of Malthusians, eugenicists often sought *sterilization* as a preferred means of carrying out their stated goals.

A more substantial clue indicating that the eugenics movement was really about popularizing a Malthusian agenda can be seen in the connections between eugenics organizations and those concerned more openly with *population control*. For example, one of the most important eugenics related organizations in the U.S. was the American Eugenics Society. As it turns out, the AES was closely aligned with Margaret Sanger's Birth Control League and in fact, Sanger herself was a member of the AES.[56] Another organization with clear ties to the AES that openly concerned itself with matters of population growth was Rockefeller's Population Council.

Jonathan Spiro, author of *Defending the Master Race* was mindful of this alignment of eugenics and population related organizations when he wrote,

... the organizers of Planned Parenthood, the Population Reference Bureau, and the Population Association of America were all former eugenicists. Similarly, the first director of the Population Council (the organization funded by John D. Rockefeller III to promote family planning in the Third World) was eugenicist Frederick Osborn (nephew of Henry Fairfield Osborn and president of the American Eugenics Society).[57]

A Cult-Created Movement

Perhaps the most compelling evidence of all in support of the hypothesis that the eugenics movement was motivated by a Malthusian agenda is the simple fact that the death cult, Skull & Bones which the reader

was introduced to earlier, was instrumental in helping to create it. Though the true origins of the eugenics movement in America predate the twentieth century, one could argue that, in practical terms, it began in 1906 with the creation of the Committee on Eugenics of the American Breeders Association. The American Breeders Association was an off-shoot of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. It was created in 1903 at the request of then U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson in order to bring together horticulturists and animal breeders in the spirit of cooperation following the rediscovery of Mendel's work. [58]

Initially, the American Breeder's Association was organized into two sections: one to address the heredity of plants and another to address the heredity of animals; however, a third section was soon in the making that would address the heredity of *man*.

At the ABA's initial gathering, University of Chicago professor Charles B. Davenport prevailed upon fellow members of the newly established association to create a committee to address eugenics issues. This Committee on Eugenics was informally created in 1906 and in 1909 it became an established third section of the association. Davenport served as the new section's Secretary and Stanford President David Starr Jordan served as its chairman.

One of the early products of the eugenics section of the ABA was the establishment in 1910 of the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, New York. For years, the ERO was a cornerstone of the eugenics movement in the U.S., its field workers busily collecting family histories of thousands of American families in support of various eugenics

related activities. It was created initially with patronage from the Harriman family (with additional funding later being provided by the Rockefeller family). In particular, it was E.H. Harriman's widow, Mary Harriman along with her daughter, Mary Rumsey and son, William Averell who helped to fund the office's establishment and operating expenses.[59]

As the reader will recall, William Averell and his brother Edward Roland were members of Skull & Bones and both men were in fact business partners of fellow cultist, Prescott Bush, father of the Zapata Offshore founder and later, U.S. President, George H. W. Bush. [60] Another founder of the Eugenics Record Office was renowned pathologist, William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins—also a member of Skull & Bones. In 1912, when the Eugenics Record Office inaugurated its board of scientific directors, Welch served as its chairman. Another member of the board was Yale economist, Irving Fisher who, once again, was a fellow cultist. A year later, when Davenport founded the Eugenics Research Association as an offshoot of the ERO, it was Fisher who was appointed to head it.

Davenport, who was made director of the new Eugenics Record Office, was at the time the director of the Station for Experimental Evolution which was located on adjacent property owned by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The Carnegie Institution was itself established in 1902, and among its list of founders is none other than Skull & Bones incorporator, Daniel Coit Gilman who had served as the institution's *first* president.[61] [62] In 1909, just prior to the establishment of the Eugenics Record Office, the Carnegie Institution of Washington was incorporated and once again, Daniel Coit Gilman was one of the incorporators. Another was cultist Andrew Dickson White. Among the Carnegie

Institution of Washington's list of trustees, *one finds at least ten members of Skull & Bones!* Of these, half served as trustees between 1902 and 1913: Henry Hitchcock, Andrew D. White, Daniel C. Gilman, William H. Welch and U.S. President, William H. Taft, whose father was a co-founder of Skull & Bones. Furthermore, some trustees who weren't members of Skull & Bones nonetheless still had close ties to those who were members. For instance, cultist Henry L. Stimson—known for his having convinced President Truman to use the Atomic bomb on Japan—was a member of CIW trustee, Elihu Root's law firm.

Clearly, Skull & Bones had a major interest in the founding of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and there can be little doubt that the Carnegie institution of Washington played an important role in helping bring about and support the eugenics movement. In fact, in 1918, when the financial future of the Eugenics Record Office came into question, it was none other than the Carnegie Institution of Washington that came to the rescue.

The same Harriman family that provided funding for the creation of the Eugenics Record Office helped also to fund the international eugenics congresses. In regards to the second international congress on eugenics which was held in 1921, Mrs E.H. Harriman "paid for a good deal of the congress with money delivered to the chairman of the finance committee, Madison Grant..."[63] Likewise, the Harriman family financed the third international congress on eugenics which convened in 1932. At both events, Mrs Harriman and her daughter served as hostesses and the latter event was in fact dedicated in Mrs Harriman's honor.

Both of these events were hosted by the

American Museum of Natural History in New York City. As one might suspect, the museum itself had ties to Skull & Bones in addition to those which were an indirect consequence of the eugenics movement. For example, in 1918, cultist William Averell Harriman was elected to the museum's board of directors and in 1933, F. Trubee Davison, another graduate of Skull & Bones, became President of the museum.

At the Second International Congress on Eugenics, held in New York City in 1921, it was decided that a new organization was needed to successfully spearhead the eugenics movement. The Ad Interim Committee of Eugenics of the United States of America was created as a result of organizing efforts by members of the Congress' executive committee. The new committee went through a number of name changes and finally ended up in 1926 known as the American Eugenics Society.[64]

The Executive Committee which gave rise to the Ad Interim Committee of Eugenics included such men as Charles B. Davenport and cultist Irving Fisher, who was appointed chairman of the new committee by Henry Fairfield Osborn, Director of the American Museum of Natural History and President of the Congress itself. Fisher, who went on to become the new society's first President, is said to have been the "prime mover in the American Eugenics Society." [65]

The American Eugenics Society continues in operation today although it underwent a name change in the early 70s and is now known as the Society for the Study of Social Biology. In looking over the society's past addresses, one finds an additional clue that the the death cult, Skull & Bones was involved in creating the eugenics movement. When the AES was officially established in

1922 (as the "Ad Interim Committee..."), it had a New York City mailing address of an office that was rented in the Penn Terminal building.[66][67] Before the year had ended though, the address was changed to "185 Church St., New Haven, Connecticut" where it remained until 1935.[68] This address on Church street in New Haven overlooks the New Haven Green and is within walking distance from the Skull & Bones "tomb" which is located on High street. In 1935 the society's address was changed again; this time to "4 Hillhouse Ave." This new home of the society's was AES President Ellsworth Huntington's university office at Yale.[69] Here, the headquarters of the AES remained until 1952 when it merged with that of Rockefeller's Population Council.[70] Again, note the close relationship between the principle organization created to popularize eugenics and another whose purpose was more overtly that of pursuing issues regarding *population control*.

That Yale itself played a major role in the eugenics movement is openly acknowledged by the most unexpected of sources. Richard Conniff, in his article, *God & White Men at Yale* which appeared in the May/June 2012 edition of the Yale Alumni magazine, rather bluntly informs his readers that, "Yale figured prominently in this [eugenics] work." [71] He then goes on to elaborate:

The early meetings of the AES took place in the Manhattan home of an influential friend of Fisher's from his college years, Madison Grant, Class of 1887. Other university administrators, faculty, and alumni also played an active part, among them the conservationist Gifford Pinchot '89 and the explorer and geography professor Ellsworth Huntington '09PhD. The AES later established its headquarters in offices overlooking the New Haven Green, at Elm and Church Streets. In the years leading up to World War II, when

it was carefully downplaying the anti-Semitic character of the eugenics program in Nazi Germany, the AES was housed on the Yale campus.[72]

Of course, Conniff stops way short of admitting to the role that Yale's most notorious secret society, Skull & Bones played in helping to create the Malthusian eugenics movement.

That the AES called New Haven its home is also evidenced by the society's correspondence and reports which were marked accordingly. This can be seen from a quick scanning of the bibliography of Barry Mehler's dissertation, *A History of the American Eugenics Society - 1921 - 1940*.^[73]

Yet another, albeit subtle, hint that Skull & Bones had its hand in the making of the eugenics movement can be seen in the location that was chosen to decide the creation of the American Breeders Association (the first national organization

established in the U.S. that would concern itself with eugenics issues). The annual meeting convened in 1900 by the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in order to create the ABA was held in, of all places, New Haven Connecticut—home to both Yale and Skull & Bones.^[74]

Given New Haven's, Yale's and Skull and Bones' connections to the Malthusian eugenics movement, it should come as no surprise to learn that, in the aftermath of the Gulf disaster, the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, (CAES)—a member of the very same Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations that created the ABA with its *eugenics* section—played an instrumental role in the government's decision to reopen stricken areas of the Gulf for fishing, despite the concerns of many that the seafood from these areas was not fit for human consumption.^{[75][76][77]}

- 1 I'm not talking here about the Exxon Valdez spill which pales in comparison to the Gulf disaster. According to experts who were consulted about a month into the Gulf disaster (See [Gulf Spill May Far Exceed Official Estimates](#)), the flow rate of the oil exiting the riser amounted to about 70,000 barrels/day or roughly two Exxon Valdez spills per week. For reference, the official flow rate estimate that was released by the government at the time was merely 5,000 barrels per day.
- 2 The broiler chicken industry is one of the largest consumers of menhaden meal along with the turkey, swine, pet food and ruminant industries.
- 3 H. Bruce Franklin; [The Most Important Fish in the Sea](#), p 5-7
- 4 See [NCDENR - Atlantic Menhaden - SSR 2012](#).
- 5 John Smith; *The General History of Virginia, the Somer Isles, and New England*; p 59
- 6 John Frye; *The Men All Singing*, p 19
- 7 H. Bruce Franklin; [The Most Important Fish in the Sea](#), p 121
- 8 H. Bruce Franklin; [The Most Important Fish in the Sea](#), p 9
- 9 H. Bruce Franklin; [The Most Important Fish in the Sea](#), p 150
- 10 H. Bruce Franklin; [The Most Important Fish in the Sea](#), p 56
- 11 Joseph W. Smith and Douglas S. Vaughan; [History of the Gulf Menhaden Fishery and Reconstruction of Historical Commercial Landings](#); This source, (see Table 3) combines the statistics for both the Atlantic and Gulf menhaden fisheries; however, Gulf landings at this time were insignificant as compared to those of the Atlantic fishery. My estimate therefore assumes that an insignificant number of menhaden reduction factories/companies were operating in the Gulf at this time and that the total number of factories (plants) given is mostly representative of the Atlantic menhaden fishery.
- 12 John Frye; *The Men All Singing*; p 63 (see tally sheet)
- 13 H. Bruce Franklin; [The Most Important Fish in the Sea](#), p 128
- 14 [Omega Protein's History](#); Note: this particular page on Omega Protein's website no longer exists but archived copies of it can be found by entering the original URL (see top of PDF document) into the Internet Archive's "WayBackMachine" at <https://archive.org/>.
- 15 John Frye; *The Men All Singing*; According to Frye, these acquisitions were the result of deals struck with both Burton, Incorporated and Burton Shipyard, Incorporated of Port Arthur Texas.
- 16 H. Bruce Franklin; [The Most Important Fish in the Sea](#), p 127
- 17 See [Omega Protein 2008 Annual Report](#).
- 18 As noted by Russ Baker on page 40 of his book, [Family of Secrets](#), Robert Gow states in his memoirs that it was he who first suggested to Bush that Zapata ought to diversify into some fish-related business. "When George Bush was head of Zapata, I had proposed to him that it would be useful for us to diversify into other profitable areas in the ocean. One of these might be the raising of fish. George made an arrangement with Texas A&M University to give us the use of a biological facility that A&M had on Galveston Bay. I was given the additional duty of Director of Marine Biological Research."
- 19 Both at Groton and Yale, Gow had roomed with Bush's cousin, Ray C. Walker who was also a member of Skull & Bones, class of 1955. See page 39 of Russ Baker's [Family of Secrets](#).
- 20 It was Bush's uncle, George Herbert Walker Jr. (aka Uncle "Herbie") who initially financed Bush's entry into the oil business and later provided additional funding for his nephew's on-going business ventures. Walker was head of the Wall Street investment firm, G. H. Walker & Co., a member of the board of Zapata Offshore and like his nephew, he was also a member of Skull & Bones (class of 1927). Bush's dad, Prescott Bush (S&B class of 1917) also provided initial funding for Zapata. Kitty Kelly writes on page 189 of her book, [The Family](#) that "Zapata Offshore started with a \$1.5 million stock offering. Among the stockholders were *most of George's Skull & Bones class from Yale.*" [emphasis added] Likewise, Alexandra Robbins writes similarly on page 168 of her book, [Secrets of the Tomb](#), that "Bush persuaded several Bonesmen to invest in Zapata, ..."
- 21 William H. Russell's great, great grandfather, Rev. Noahdiah Russell was a founder and trustee of Yale University. Russell was an attendee of Alden Partridge's *American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy* at Middletown, Connecticut where he was educated under a strict military discipline. This he was able to pass on to many young men. In 1836, Russell founded the *Collegiate and Commercial Institute* of New Haven, Connecticut—a boy's prep school that, about 1853, began taking on the qualities of a military school. According to Yale's own alumni obituary records, "Russell's Academy" as it later came to be known, "was able during the late war to furnish about three hundred officers to the Union army, as well as many drill masters

- to the volunteer companies in southern Connecticut.” See [Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale University](#). Alphonso Taft, a Cincinnati attorney, went on to become the Secretary of War under Grant’s administration. He is perhaps best known however as the father of U.S. President, William H. Taft, who was also a member of Skull & Bones. Not so well known is the fact that both the elder Taft and his son were *freemasons* in addition to being members of Skull & Bones!
- 22 These include Kris Milligan’s [Fleshing Out Skull & Bones](#) and Alexandra Robbin’s [Secrets of the Tomb](#).
 - 23 It can’t be overstressed that Skull & Bones is but one of many secret societies working cooperatively towards the same goals, (and as one might guess, this death cult network isn’t exclusive to just secret societies either). Skull & Bones however, is clearly very near the top of the hierarchy as indicated just by its ability to install its own members into the highest positions of government office. Indeed, three U.S. Presidents have been members of Skull & Bones not to mention that in the U.S. presidential election of 2004, *both* candidates (Bush and Kerry) were Skull & Bones members!
 - 24 Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) was an English clergyman and scholar in the field of political economy. In 1798, he authored a paper, [An Essay on the Principle of Population](#) in which he more or less asserted that unchecked population growth would invariably lead to a catastrophe as a result of the supposed inability of the food supply to keep pace. From this, he argued that governments ought to do whatever they could to slow population growth. Among his recommendations was, “instead of recommending cleanliness to the poor, we should encourage contrary habits. In our towns we should make the streets narrower, crowd more people into the houses, and court the return of the plague.” The Western elite has since adopted Malthus’ defeatist outlook and flawed theory as the basis for many of their foreign, as well as domestic policies. As the reader will see, his doctrine also provided the underlying motivation behind an important popular movement that took root in America during the early decades of the 20th century.
 - 25 Alexandra Robbins; [Secrets of the Tomb](#); p 88
 - 26 Alexandra Robbins; [Secrets of the Tomb](#); p 83, (also, see photo following page 88)
 - 27 [Harbinger Group](#); Wikipedia
 - 28 Russ Baker; [Family of Secrets](#); p 39
 - 29 Russ Baker; [Family of Secrets](#); p 13; On this same page, Baker writes that “Devine’s role in setting up Zapata would remain hidden for more than a decade—until 1965. At that point, as Bush was extricating himself from business to devote his energies to pursuing a congressional seat, Devine’s name suddenly surfaced as a member of the board of Bush’s spin-off company, Zapata Offshore—*almost as if it was his function to keep the operation running.*” [emphasis added]
 - 30 Rodney Stich; [Defrauding America](#); p 338
 - 31 [Harbinger Group](#); Wikipedia
 - 32 A good overview of CIA atrocities (up to 1993) is [Ron Paul and a Timeline of CIA Crimes and Atrocities](#). Alternate locations include: [here](#) and [here](#).
 - 33 Additionally, a fourth company that could be considered a factor in the Gulf disaster is Cameron, Inc., the manufacturer of the *Deepwater Horizon* platform’s blow-out preventer or “BOP.” Interestingly, following the disaster, investigators found that the BOP had been modified or reconfigured from its usual mode of operation so that one of its “rams” was wired for testing and not for operation in the event of a blow-out, thus rendering this particular function useless. Likewise, the BOP was found to be poorly maintained to the point that one or more batteries intended for operation during a blow-out were found to be *dead*.
 - 34 David Hammer; [Oil Spill Commission Finds Halliburton’s Cement Was Unstable, Failed Several Tests Before Deepwater Horizon Disaster](#); The Times-Picayune; Oct. 28, 2010
 - 35 Russ Baker; [Family of Secrets](#); p 39
 - 36 Stephen Lendman; [Exposing Pentagon and CIA Corruption](#)
 - 37 See [How Halliburton-Carlyle-CIA-Pentagon Fraud Works](#). As an alternate, see [Halliburton Thefts - News From An X-CIA Insider](#).
 - 38 Ms. Arrigo also disclosed another interesting factoid regarding Halliburton, the CIA and Cheney in particular. What she found was that even though Cheney had left Halliburton to serve as George W. Bush’s vice president, he still maintained considerable influence over Halliburton’s decision making. Perhaps, like Zapata, Halliburton too is a CIA asset? See [How Halliburton-Carlyle-CIA-Pentagon Fraud Works](#).
 - 39 Halliburton has since sold off much of its Dresser assets.
 - 40 Bush’s father, Prescott Bush was business partner of William Averell Harriman in the private banking firm,

Brown Brothers Harriman. He became a board member of Dresser in 1930 (alongside W. A. Harriman's brother, Edward Roland Harriman) and he served in that capacity until 1952. Prescott Bush was also a member of the same Skull & Bones class of 1917 that included among its 15 members, Edward Roland Harriman and Henry Neil Mallon.

- 41 According to Franklin (page 160), productivity of the Gulf menhaden fishery surpassed that of the Atlantic fishery in 1963.
- 42 Incidentally, in March 2008, Texas became the first Gulf state to enact limits on menhaden caught off its coast. This cap took full effect the following year.
- 43 Interestingly, Zapata sold its last remaining shares in Omega Protein in December of 2006—less than three and a half years prior to the Gulf disaster. Taking into account the likelihood of unforeseen events that may have delayed initiation of the disastrous Gulf event, this sell-off of Omega Protein shares by Zapata seems rather timely.
- 44 George Orwell; [1984](#)
- 45 *History*; Encyclopedia Britannica, 1970 ed.; vol. 11, p 544
- 46 Antony C. Sutton; [America's Secret Establishment: An Introduction to the Order of Skull & Bones](#); p 1, et al
- 47 Random House Webster's College Dictionary; See <http://www.definitions.net/definition/eugenics>. Note: Virtually no one is in agreement on the definition of eugenics as it varies wildly from one source to another. Though this particular definition isn't completely accurate (it containing one major and two minor errors), it is at least somewhat representative of the generally available definition. Though one would hardly know from a reading of most modern definitions, the notion of eugenics as a legitimate *science* was rejected early on by many in the the scientific community who saw little scientific basis for many of the methods used by eugenicists. Secondly, eugenics as practiced, was concerned only with the human species and yet many definitions—this one included—imply that eugenics was concerned with *other* species besides humans. Lastly, although most definitions focus only on the “positive” side of eugenics by noting that reproduction was encouraged by those presumed to have desirable genetic traits, in practice, just as much if not more emphasis was placed on “negative” methods that discouraged reproduction of those deemed to have inferior genetic traits.
- 48 Jeremy Rifkin; [The Biotech Century](#); p 120
- 49 Garland E. Allen; [Science Misapplied: The Eugenics Age Revisited](#)
- 50 Laura L. Lovett; [Fitter Families for Future Firesides: Popular Eugenics and the Construction of a Rural Family Ideal in the United States](#)
- 51 *Eugenics*; Encyclopedia Britannica, 1970 ed.; vol. 8, p 816
- 52 Kellogg's strong support of eugenics ought to give cereal lovers real reason for pause the next time they consider replacing 1/3 of a day's much needed nutrition with a bowl of nutrition-deficient flakes and low-fat milk!
- 53 And on-line equivalents of American history textbooks are apparently no better. As one example, the University of Houston's on-line “Digital History” website (www.digitalhistory.uh.edu)—presumably intended to be used by students for *educational* purposes (cough)—makes no mention whatsoever of the eugenics movement in the U.S. which spanned three decades! Likewise for another on-line history website, ushistory.org which encourages history students and parents to save money on textbooks by noting that the cost of a textbook is \$40-\$65, whereas use of ushistory.org is “free”. Even the U.S. State Department now produces its own, similarly inaccurate on-line version of history (<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/history-outline.html>).
- 54 Hemp has enormous potential to introduce essential components of nutrition (especially essential fatty acids or EFAs) into the food chain for the ultimate benefit of human populations. Like other components of nutrition, EFAs propagate up the food chain and can only be obtained via one's diet and at this point in time, EFAs have mostly been removed from the food supply, courtesy of the Malthusian elite. But things weren't always so. A little known fact about hemp that most hemp activists seem unaware of is that prior to 1900, hemp was considered one of the worlds principle *animal feeds*. Had the Malthusian elite not intervened, hemp would have almost certainly become a staple crop contributing much in the way of essential nutrients to our food supply. Farm animals would have been raised to some degree on hemp (seed) (*which anyone could grow almost anywhere*) and you and I would have benefited greatly as a result... Fact is, you aren't just what you eat, but you're also what your food ate, and what its food ate before it... No, it wasn't the flowering tops of

the cannabis plant, with its euphoric qualities, nor hemp's fibrous stalks (the supposed target of the "greed theory") that motivated the banning of cannabis and hemp—it was the virtually unequaled nutritional profile of the seeds themselves that brought about the plant's demise. In addition to the *agricultural* potential of hemp, there's also the potential that it possesses in the wild. Just as menhaden are a low-level, critical link in the coastal marine ecosystem, capable of providing not only massive amounts of biomass, but also much needed essential fats (once again) to higher "trophic levels" in the food chain, likewise, hemp and possibly other prodigious seed producing plants—especially those whose seeds are especially rich in EFAs—hold similar potential for land based ecosystems. Eliminate key components at the base of an ecosystem, and you eliminate (or at least, greatly reduce populations of) dependent species... This explains why the U.S. government's cannabis eradication program (Campaign Against Marijuana Planting, or CAMP) has mostly targeted feral hemp or "ditch weed" as it's known—despite being completely devoid of all euphoric qualities (see [99 Percent Of All Marijuana Plants Eradicated In US Is Feral Hemp, Federal Data Reveals](#)).

- 55 All that the elite needed to do to kick-start this deception regarding hemp was to "inject" somewhere on the web the mere *suggestion* that this conspiracy was the result of their own *greed* and that the target of their hatred was the plant's *stalks*, suggest a few villains, (Anslinger, Hearst, Mellon, etc.), allow the parroting to take over and viola! Virtually overnight it has all but been forgotten that hemp's most valuable potential contribution to humanity is the *essential nutrition* that it could so easily provide us—both directly *and indirectly*. For those interested in learning how essential to our diets Essential Fatty Acids (EFAs) really are and how they've all but been completely removed from our general food supply, I highly recommend Udo Erasmus' book, *Fats that Heal, Fats that Kill* (the earlier edition which I read was titled just, *Fats and Oils*).
- 56 See [Index of Members of the American Eugenics Society](#).
- 57 Jonathan Peter Spiro; [Defending the Master Race](#); p 354
- 58 Edwin Black; [War Against the Weak](#); p 38
- 59 Anton Chaitkin; [Treason in America](#); p 550
- 60 Prescott Bush was brought in as a business partner of Averell Harriman's at the private banking firm, Brown Brothers Harriman.
- 61 [Carnegie Institution for Science](#); Wikipedia
- 62 No, the Carnegie Institution of Washington's first president wasn't John C. Merriam, as Edwin Black, author of [War Against the Weak](#) would have us believe. On page 31 of his book, in a paragraph discussing the establishment of the Carnegie Institution, Black writes that, "Twenty-four of America's most respected names in science, government and finance were installed as trustees. The celebrated names included National Library of Medicine cofounder John Billings, Secretary of War Elihu Root and philanthropist Cleveland Dodge. Renowned paleontologist John C. Merriam became president." Well sure, Merriam eventually became president of the CIW (he was the organization's third president). By mentioning Merriam in the context of CIW's founding though, Black gives the false impression to his readers that Merriam was the institution's *first* president, which conceals an important connection to Skull & Bones and ultimately the inescapable fact that the secret society was instrumental in helping bring about the eugenics movement. Of course, this could just be a mistake on Black's part, in which case I apologize in advance for being harsh in my criticism; however, carelessness doesn't explain how an established investigative journalist and book author such as Black could write—with the help of a *team of researchers*, no less—an *encyclopedic* volume on the subject of the American eugenics movement without ever once mentioning Yale's most infamous secret society, with its numerous ties to this movement. This, in addition to Black's sickening, apologetic attitude in defense of the Malthusian inspired institutions at Cold Spring Harbor (and elsewhere)—as illustrated in the introduction to his book (page xxiv)—suggests either extreme ignorance and naiveté on his part or something far more serious.
- 63 Anton Chaitkin; [Treason in America](#); p 519
- 64 Though 1922 (or 1921, depending on the source) is generally regarded as the year that the AES was created, for all intents and purposes, it existed much earlier in the form of the eugenics committee of the ABA. The Malthusian conspiracy which this article addresses is not a product of America alone. Rather, it is a product of the world's Western elite. Though the topic is well beyond the scope of this paper, it should be noted that the German and British equivalents of the American Eugenics Society (AES) were created in 1905 and 1907 respectively—just one year prior, and one year following the creation of the eugenics section of the ABA! *Perhaps this explains why the 1970 edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica gives 1905 as the date for the creation of the AES, and not 1922!*

- 65 Daniel Kevles; *In The Name of Eugenics*; p 60
- 66 According to Barry Mehler, in his dissertation, *A History of the American Eugenics Society, 1921-1940*, during the first meeting of the new committee, which took place at the American Museum of Natural History (and incidentally included the cultist Irving Fisher), “Davenport reported renting office space to serve as the New York City headquarters for the Eugenics Research Association (ERA), the Eugenics Record Office (ERO), and the Eugenics Committee.” In the related footnote, Mehler adds that this “Penn Terminal office was [later] given up ... as an unnecessary extravagance.”
- 67 *Tenth Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Eugenics Research Association*; Eugenical News, Vol VII, No. 7, July 1922; p 90
- 68 In 1926, an additional office for the AES was established in New York at 370 Seventh Ave.
- 69 Richard Conniff; *God and White Men at Yale* (see alternate [here](#))
- 70 Webster Tarpley and Anton Chaitkin; *George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography*; p 59
- 71 Richard Conniff; *God and White Men at Yale* (see alternate [here](#)); Not long after having discovered the original article [here](#), the site hosting it began greeting visitors with the text, “Whoops! That section of the site is for editors only.” Now, the the visitor is simply told that the page no longer exists.
- 72 Richard Conniff; *God and White Men at Yale* (see alternate: [here](#))
- 73 Barry Mehler; *A History of the American Eugenics Society, 1921-1940*
- 74 See: *The American Breeders Association To It’s Parent, The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, Greetings*.
- 75 CAES; See *Press Release: Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station Assists the United States Food and Drug Administration on Testing Seafood from the Gulf of Mexico*.
- 76 CAES; *Connecticut Researchers, Companies Key Players in Assessing, Managing Gulf Spill*; Bulletin of the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering; p 1
- 77 CAES; *Improvement to FERN Testing: Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill*; The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station Record of the Year 2009-2010; p 99